

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Rearmed Japan

WITH the threat of tension persisting in the Far East for some years to come, no one can deny the need for some form of rearmament by the Japanese, whatever misgivings he may have about such a step. Quite apart from the fact that Japan is now regarded as a "vital link in the iron chain" America wishes to spread around the Communist nations of the world, it would be folly to leave Japan unarmed and helpless when aggression has only temporarily been stayed in Korea and where it still exists in Indo-China. Communist China is powerfully armed today and there is no suggestion yet that her armies have ended their so-called "liberation" of Asia. Moreover, American occupation of Japan was becoming too costly and therefore the logical measure was to allow the Japanese some sort of national defence system of its own. It is probably captious to recall now that Japan's post-war constitution specifically states: "The Japanese people forever renounce war and war potential will never be maintained." No amendment to the constitution was needed to rearm Japan however, for rearmament was instigated as a defensive measure, not as a weapon of future aggression. The Japanese Government bent over backwards to preserve this illusion. To have an army, says Mr Yoshida, does not constitute having a war potential. He makes the specious plea that in Japan's case the army is merely a peace-preserving force, that the war-renouncing constitution even allows the defence build-up. Yet it is undeniable that the safeguards provided in the two bills passed by the Japanese lower house last week do not by any means guarantee that the so-called "self defence forces" will never be used for war.

THESE bills in fact provide plenty of room for manoeuvrability by the generation of militarists who still survive in Japan. In fact if military extremists re-enter the Government they will find a ready-made instrument for controlling the nation and shaping a dictatorship. There is no likelihood of this happening in the immediate future even though Mr Yoshida's Government has been severely shaken recently by the bribery scandals and by its failure to grapple with the country's economic problems. Mr Yoshida, it is said, is in no immediate danger of losing the Premiership because there is no likely successor on the entire political scene. Far from producing comfort this thought arouses the gravest doubts about the future trend of Japanese politics. We need not suppose that in the future Japan will necessarily or even consciously embark on a war directed at the control of Asia as in 1942. There is ample scope and many pretexts already for "assistance" to be given to many of its unfortunate neighbours threatened by the advance of Communism. What nobler aim could the aggressors have than that they were helping to defeat Communism in Asia? In the light of these considerations it is impossible to claim that the many fears held about the recent trend of events in Japan are groundless and if the Western world was realistic enough to understand that Japan must be allowed to rearm, it is right to insist that proper safeguards be taken to prevent the resurgence of militarism in that country and to prevent the destruction of its democratic constitution which even now is being interpreted far too liberally.

NEW INDO-CHINA DANGER

Ceasefire Proposal From Reds Expected

Geneva, May 10.

The Communists are expected to counter France's plan for an internationally supervised Indo-China armistice here today with a call for an immediate "ceasefire."

Russia, China and the Indo-Chinese Vietminh regime have not indicated what their line will be at today's resumed nine-nation peace talks. But Western delegates believe they are anxious to wrest the initiative from France by suggesting that a truce now would save further bloodshed.

The Western Powers oppose a ceasefire without guarantees, because they say it would leave the Vietminh with large areas from which to penetrate the rest of Indo-China by underground means.

Mr Anthony Eden and Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, the British and Soviet Foreign Ministers, are due to meet before the second session opens in the Palace of Nations to resolve a procedural difficulty which arose at the very first session on Saturday. This stemmed from a Vietminh demand that the rebel movements of "Khmer" in Cambodia and "Pathet Lao" in Laos should take part in the conference.

A WRANGLE

The Western Powers and all three Associated States of Indo-China—Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos—rejected the demand. But the conference then entered into a wrangle over who were the host nations—the "Big Four", the "Big Five" including Communist China, or the nine states who began the meeting on Saturday.

It was left to the major Powers to settle the question outside the conference room and Mr Eden and Mr Molotov are expected to find an answer before the delegates reassemble this afternoon.

If procedural questions do not again hold up the conference, Mr Pham Van Dong, Vietminh Deputy Prime Minister, will continue the speech he began on Saturday.

The Communists have already implied that they will reject France's plan for an armistice that would mean the complete withdrawal of the Vietminh forces from Laos and Cambodia and their regroupment within specified regions in Vietnam.

Additional support for the expected rejection came last night in a New China News Agency message. This quoted Mr Ho Chi-minh, the Vietminh leader, as saying he would stand firm for a ceasefire armistice and peace settlement in that order.

POSSIBLE TACTICS

It was believed in some quarters here today that the Communists might try to avoid coming to grips with the basic issues for a week or so in the hope of applying more military pressure on the French in Indo-China.

The collapse of Dien Bien Phu has already exposed France's military weakness in the Vietnam and the difficulties the French Union force would face in reasserting a major offensive against Hanoi, capital of the rich Delta area of Tonkin.—Reuter.

Rode Under Train From Yugoslavia To Paris

Paris, May 9.

France offered the hospitality of a police station tonight to three refugees who said they rode under a crack international express train all the way from Yugoslavia to Paris seeking political asylum.

One claimed American birth. The three men, two Yugoslavs and a Bulgarian, were found yesterday aboard the famous Stimpson-Orient Express. One of the Yugoslavs said he was born in Virginia.

Police procedure shrouded the story of their strange escape pending official interrogation by the Surete Nationale's special Political Division tomorrow. But police at suburban Bercy said the trio crawled out, dead-limed and covered with soot, from

Threat To Red River Delta OUTPOSTS NEAR HANOI LOST

Hanoi, May 9.

Communist-led Vietminh rebels have captured two outposts in the rich rice-bowl area near Hanoi, it was announced tonight.

A military spokesman said that a detachment from an estimated 100,000 Red troops in the vital delta swarmed over a post held by Vietnamese National Guard troops only 16 miles southeast of Hanoi. A second Vietnamese post near Phuly, 30 miles south of here, fell to the Red night attackers.

Vietminh night raiders also shot up a French stronghold west of Phuly, which guards an important cross-roads on the strategic Haiphong-Hanoi rail line. The railway has been a prime sabotage target of Communist guerillas for months.

The Red River delta is the key to a victory for all northern Indo-China.

The French Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, Gen. Henri Navarre, issued a statement assuming responsibility for stationing the garrison at Dien Bien Phu, which fell to the Communists after 56 days of dogged fighting.

It was within the framework of operational necessities that I took the responsibility of choosing Dien Bien Phu, this choice also has been approved by the French Government," Gen. Navarre said.

The French Commander said the decision to plant a garrison in the far-off Thau country had been taken last autumn when the Vietminh was on the point of invading Laos.

The face of the Red threat, it was a question of finding in the high region an anchor-point for our forces, one placed near the principal lines of Vietminh communication between north Vietnam and Luang Prabang," Gen. Navarre said.

The Dien Bien Phu site was chosen because it afforded terrain for a landing field to which parachute reinforcements could be dropped.

DENIES DIFFERENCES

Gen. Navarre denied there was a difference of views between him and Gen. Rene Cogny, French Commander in the Thau area, either in the selection of the Dien Bien Phu site or subsequent battle tactics.

"Such an allegation is totally inexact. I chose Dien Bien Phu in complete accord with Gen. Cogny," he said.

Gen. Navarre said that after the frontpost had been encircled, he and Gen. Cogny had considered plans to relieve the embattled garrison by attacking supply routes of Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap's forces.

Meanwhile, French forces throughout the Delta area were ordered to lighten defences in preparation for a Communist thrust by the elite forces that smothered Dien Bien Phu in support of Red guerillas now rampant in the rich-rich region.

Reliable sources disclosed that Gen. Cogny already has warned the highest French and Vietnamese officials that the Communist might begin marching soon on Hanoi and complete the 180-mile advance from Dien Bien Phu within two weeks, riding in Soviet-built Molotov trucks.

On the other hand, they said, Gen. Cogny predicted that the Vietminh Communists might strike again into Laos in support of Red demands in Geneva that the puppet regimes of Laos and Cambodia be given seats at the Indo-China peace conference.

NO. 1 PRIZE

The delta, however, is the No. 1 strategic prize in the whole war for it is the nation's rice bowl.

While three Vietminh infantry divisions reformed with the Chinese-equipped artillery division regrouped, French pilots reported loss of 100 prisoners captured at Dien Bien Phu were being marched north to Communist prison camps near the Chinese frontier.

Every French radio monitoring station was turned to Communist propaganda channels for the march in favour of General de Gaulle in front of the Arc de Triomphe yesterday.

Shouting the Marseillaise and chanting "De Gaulle to Power" the marchers swelled from a small knot to a large parade as the crowds lining the Champs Elysees broke through the barriers to form up behind the paratrooper's tricolour banner.

BRIEF SCUFFLE

There was a brief scuffle with police as they moved forward, but police did not draw their batons or guns.

Meanwhile, another crowd had regrouped at the arch itself, where another ex-paratrooper urged them to go home, saying: "The General will call us when he needs us."

There were other isolated incidents in nearby parts of the city but no serious injuries. The police, out in almost unprecedented strength with lorry loads of reserves called from the provinces, were generally good natured—possibly because of the non-Communist nature of the demonstrations.

They swung their white batons only when a band of youths tried to break into the Elysee Palace of President Coty.—Reuter.

ATTACK MADE ON TRAIN

Tunis, May 9.

The engineer and personnel of a passenger and freight train were injured today when the train was fired upon about 10 miles from Melloul in Southern Tunisia.

The two injured men were taken to hospital in Melloul. They were fired at by several men from behind the bordering the track. Eight hits were found on the locomotive.

The train managed to continue to within about five miles of Melloul.—France-Press.

BUS RUNS INTO PHONE KIOSK

Coventry, May 9.

A bus which mounted the pavement after being in collision with a car here last night crashing into a telephone kiosk killing a woman and critically injuring a male companion who was in the kiosk with her.—(Cont. on back page, Col. 4)



HO CHI-MINH

Demonstration In Paris: 11 Policemen Injured

Paris, May 10.

Eleven policemen were injured, none seriously, in clashes yesterday with supporters of General Charles de Gaulle, who tried to form a procession to march down the Champs Elysees, according to an announcement today.

No figures were given of demonstrators' injuries. Several people were detained briefly and only one had been arrested, the report said.

A paratroop lieutenant, wearing the Croix de Guerre for his role in Indo-China, led the march in favour of General de Gaulle in front of the Arc de Triomphe yesterday.

Shouting the Marseillaise and chanting "De Gaulle to Power" the marchers swelled from a small knot to a large parade as the crowds lining the Champs Elysees broke through the barriers to form up behind the paratrooper's tricolour banner.

BRIEF SCUFFLE

There was a brief scuffle with police as they moved forward, but police did not draw their batons or guns.

Meanwhile, another crowd had regrouped at the arch itself, where another ex-paratrooper urged them to go home, saying: "The General will call us when he needs us."

There were other isolated incidents in nearby parts of the city but no serious injuries. The police, out in almost unprecedented strength with lorry loads of reserves called from the provinces, were generally good natured—possibly because of the non-Communist nature of the demonstrations.

They swung their white batons only when a band of youths tried to break into the Elysee Palace of President Coty.—Reuter.

ATTACK MADE ON TRAIN

Tunis, May 9.

The engineer and personnel of a passenger and freight train were injured today when the train was fired upon about 10 miles from Melloul in Southern Tunisia.

The two injured men were taken to hospital in Melloul. They were fired at by several men from behind the bordering the track. Eight hits were found on the locomotive.

The train managed to continue to within about five miles of Melloul.—France-Press.

BUS RUNS INTO PHONE KIOSK

Coventry, May 9.

A bus which mounted the pavement after being in collision with a car here last night crashing into a telephone kiosk killing a woman and critically injuring a male companion who was in the kiosk with her.—(Cont. on back page, Col. 4)

HO CHI-MINH

Desires To Negotiate With France

States Attitude In Interview

London, May 9.

Ho Chi-minh, Vietminh leader, was quoted by the New China News Agency today as saying "It is our firm stand to negotiate with France on the basis of independence, unity and democratic freedom for a ceasefire, armistice and restoration of peace in Indo-China."

New China News Agency issued an interview given by Ho Chi-minh to the Antam News Agency of Indonesia on April 22 and released by the Vietnam News Agency.

The interview has also been broadcast by several Communist radio stations today.

Ho Chi-minh said: "The aim of the heroic struggle carried on by the Vietnamese people is to bring forth a peaceful, united, independent, democratic and free nation."

"The Vietnamese people have always desired to achieve the independence and liberation of Vietnam in a peaceful way and that was why with France the Democratic Republic of Vietnam signed in 1946 the French-Vietnamese agreement."

"It was only after the French colonialists violated the agreement and imposed war on the Vietnamese people that the Vietnamese people were compelled to take up arms in resistance. The Vietnamese people today still stand for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese question."

GENEVA "HOPE"

Asked whether, in his view, the Geneva conference would reach a peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Indo-China and Korea, he replied: "I sincerely wish the Geneva conference can bring about or contribute to a peaceful settlement of the Indo-Chinese and Korean questions."

Replying to a question about the United States, Ho Chi-minh said: "The ruling circles there are endeavouring to frustrate a peaceful settlement of the Indo-Chinese question, actively intervening in the war and attempting to spread it in order to turn Indo-China into a colony of the United States to enslave the peoples in Indo-China and to undermine peace in the Far East and the world."

"The Vietnamese people are firmly opposed to such activities and designs of aggression on the part of the United States ruling circles," he added.

The next question was: "What in your opinion are the essential conditions for achieving lasting world peace?" "World peace," said Ho, "can be secured if the nations of the world, especially the major Powers, are willing to settle disputes through negotiation and if the peoples of the world refuse to be blindfolded by the warmongers and take upon themselves the responsibility to defend world peace."

Ho Chi-minh described as "criminal" the activities by United States "warmongers" whom he accused of spreading a war of aggression in Asia, enslaving the Asian peoples and bringing about military alliances in Southeast Asia.

"These activities undoubtedly will meet with determined opposition by the peoples of the whole of Asia," he said.

WELCOMES IDEA

Question: "What is your opinion on the suggestion made by the Indonesian Prime Minister that a conference of Asian and African states be organized?"

Answer: "We welcome all international conferences which contribute to peace in the Far East and the world."

Question: "What is your opinion on Indonesia's contribution for an early cessation of the Indo-China war?"

Answer: "Every effort made by the Indonesian people for peace in the Far East and the world is a contribution for the peaceful settlement of the Indo-Chinese question."

"In my opinion, so long as Indonesia firmly opposes the United States scheme to establish military alliances in the Far East, we will support it."

72 Hours Of Torrential Rain

Calcutta, May 9.

Seventy-two hours of torrential rain has brought a new flood threat today to Assam State where rapidly rising rivers have passed the safety mark and spilled over into surrounding countryside.

Reports reaching here today said fearful villagers of the threatened areas hurriedly packed household goods anticipating evacuation if the rivers continue to rise.

According to reports, two main rivers, the Brahmaputra and Lohit, were swollen and turbulent causing the great danger. Floodwaters from the Brahmaputra were already covering the railway and main highway connecting Assam with India to a three-foot depth. All train and ferry services have been suspended in the area, reports said.—Reuter.

Smugglers In Running Gun Fight

Fano, Italy, May 9.

Italian Customs men seized over a ton of American cigarettes after a running gun fight near here today.

A motorcycle Customs patrol saw a heavily-laden lorry drive away from a lonely Adriatic beach shortly before dawn. The smugglers tried to knock the pursuing Customs men off their motorcycles by bombarding them with carions which burst showering the pursuers with a hail of cigarettes.

The leader of the patrol drew level and fired at the lorry driver who, with the others on board, leapt from the lorry and disappeared into the six-foot high reeds of the Metauro River marshlands.

Examination of the lorry revealed a new tobacco smuggler route across Europe. The cases had been shipped from the United States to Hamburg, then to the Yugoslav port of Rijeka (the former Fiume) and were finally run across the Adriatic to near Fano, which is 30 miles northwest of the big port of Ancona.

A packet of 20 contraband American cigarettes costs 240 Lire (about two shillings and pence) in Italy against the Government price of 360 Lire (four shillings and twopenny).—Reuter.

Sunny Weather

London, May 9.

Most of Britain had warm sunny weather again today with temperatures rising above 60 degrees. There were clouds only over southwest England and west Wales.—China Mail Special.

Border Clashes: 2 Killed

Tel-Aviv, May 9.

Two Israeli policemen were killed this morning during border clashes between Israeli border police patrol and a Jordanian force which penetrated into Israeli territory west of Bethlehem, an Israeli military spokesman said tonight.

The spokesman said that the Israeli patrol encountered "an armed Jordanian force that crossed lines into Israel near Khirbat in the west of Bethlehem."

He said the Jordanians opened fire and that during the exchange of fire two Israeli policemen fell wounded.

The Jordanian force superior in numbers and directing heavy automatic fire against the Israelis, forced the small patrol to withdraw in order to call reinforcement.

The two wounded policemen, who were left lying on the scene, disappeared when the reinforced Israeli unit returned, two spokesmen said, adding that a Jordanian broadcast reported today that the bodies of the two Israelis were in Jordanian hands.

Army sources here said the number of incidents among the Israeli-Jordanian border had increased in the past few days after a lull.

Tension was now noticeable even in the sectors which were fairly quiet in past years. This afternoon, Jordan mortars shelled an Israeli infantry unit dug in on the slopes of two hills near Khirbat, west of Bethlehem, an Israeli army spokesman said.

He said it was the first time that Jordan had used such arms in border incidents. The shelling followed several hours after a small-scale battle in which the two hills inside Israeli territory changed hands. It is believed that the Israeli unit suffered a number of casualties in wounded.—Reuter.

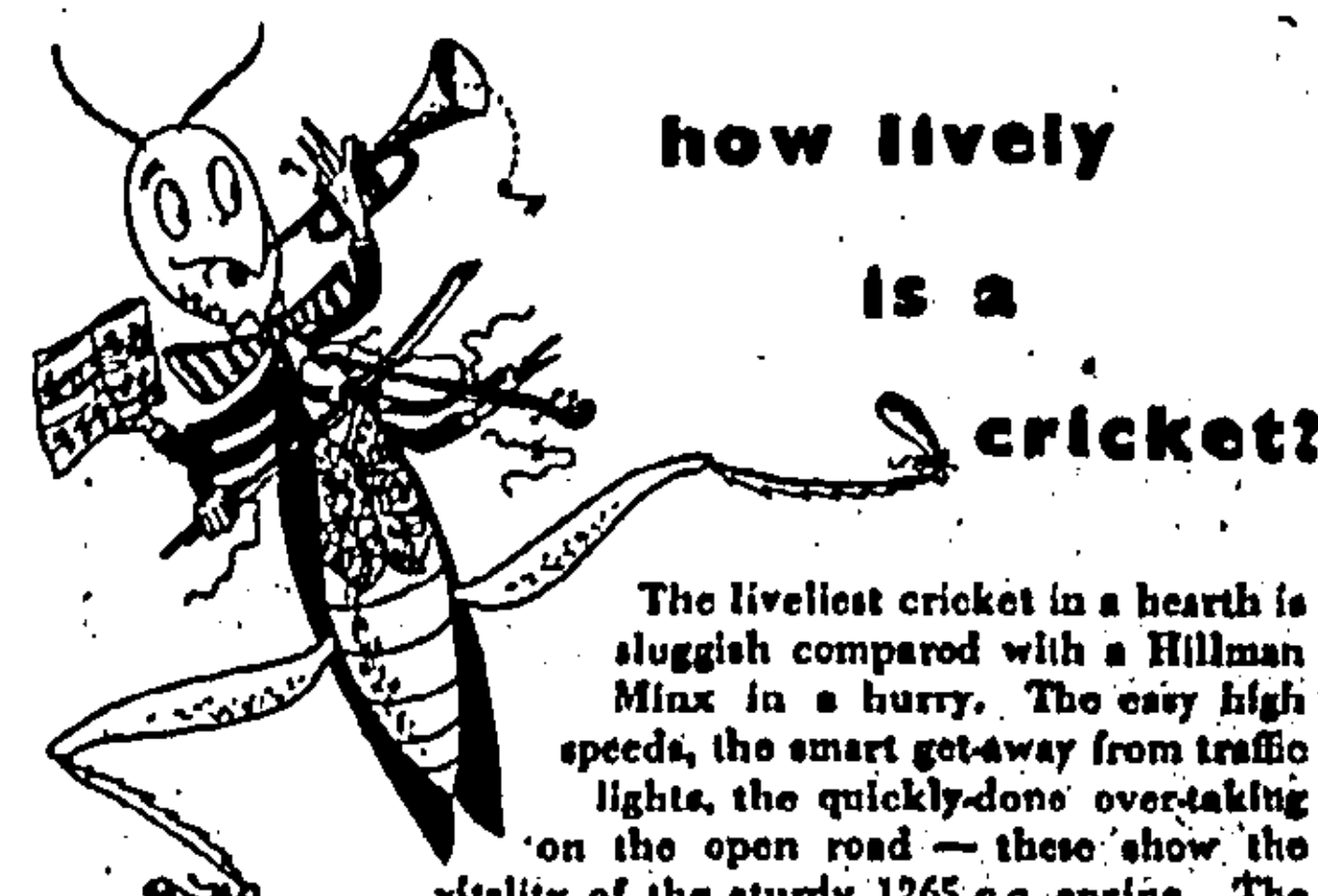
NEW SECURITY DEPARTMENT

Washington, May 9.

The White House tonight confirmed press reports that a new internal security division will be set up within the Justice Department to speed up the prosecution of spies and other subversive elements.

The announcement came one month after the inauguration of a new Army, Navy and Air Force Security programme designed to keep the armed forces free of "security risks."

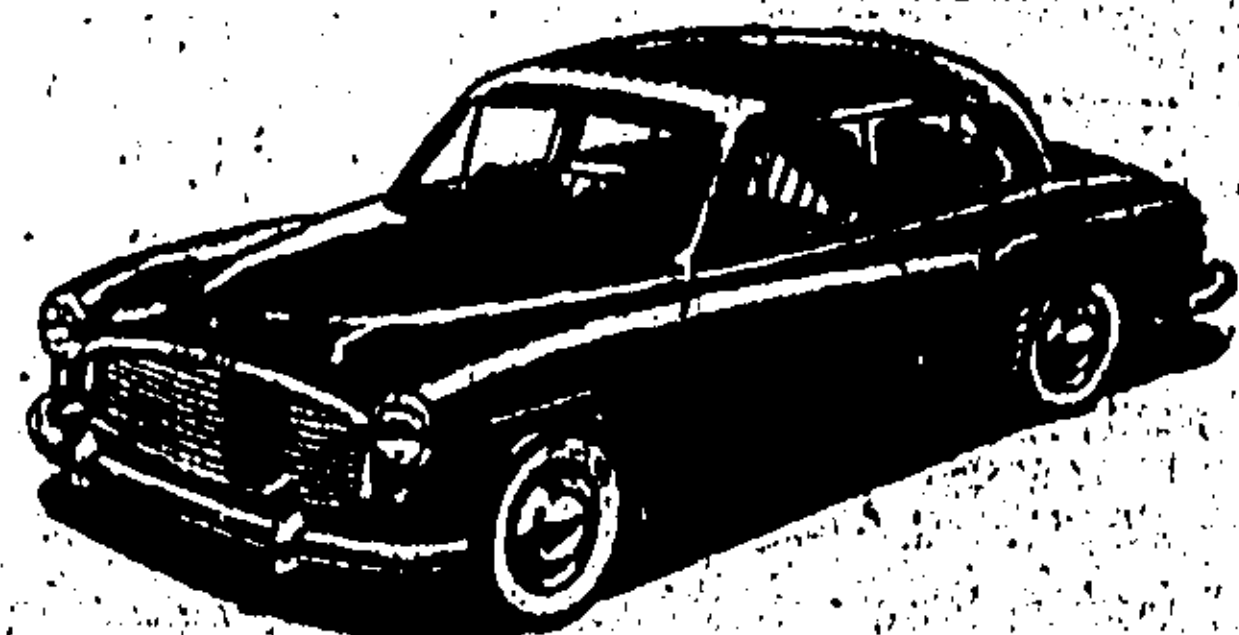
Mr William Tompkins, 41, a Federal prosecutor in New Jersey, will be named by President Eisenhower tomorrow (Monday) as an assistant attorney general in charge of the new division, the announcement said.—Reuter.



how lively is a cricket?

The liveliest cricket in a hearth is sluggish compared with a Hillman Minx in a hurry. The easy high speeds, the smart get-away from traffic lights, the quickly-done overtaking on the open road—these show the vitality of the sturdy 1265 c.c. engine. The 5-seater comfort, the smooth and steady ride, the attractive well-finished interior fittings and the flowing big-car lines—these are the qualities that thrill the family. See it to-morrow, to-day, NOW!

HILLMAN MINX



GILMAN MOTORS
132 Nathan Road Tel. 53026, 56789

PEACEFUL AIMS OF USA STRESSED

'But For Mischievous Misrepresentations, We Would Be Aiding Russia, China'

Bedell Smith's Views After First Week In Geneva

Geneva, May 9. The Assistant U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Bedell Smith, head of the American delegation at the Far East conference, said today that but for "mischievous misrepresentation" the United States would now have been supplying "implements of peaceful development" to Russia and China.

He said this in a statement summarising his first week in Geneva since taking over leadership of the delegation from Mr. John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State.

Major Salem To Visit USA Soon

Cairo, May 9. The Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, Major Salah Salem, will visit the U.S. towards the end of June, Cairo Radio reported today.

Major Salem is expected to be the first of a number of Egyptian officials to visit the U.S. in the near future. He is expected to be accompanied by a number of other officials.

In reply to questions by newsmen on a recent statement by U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles in favour of independence for Indo-China, Major Salem said that he "hoped that the U.S. will also declare itself for independence in North Africa," the Radio said.

Major Salem said that American principles supported independence of peoples, and added "it will not be said that the U.S. supports independence of nations only following military reverses."

In reply to another question, he was reported by the Radio to have declared that "none of the Arab leaders was thinking of embarking on peace negotiations with Israel."

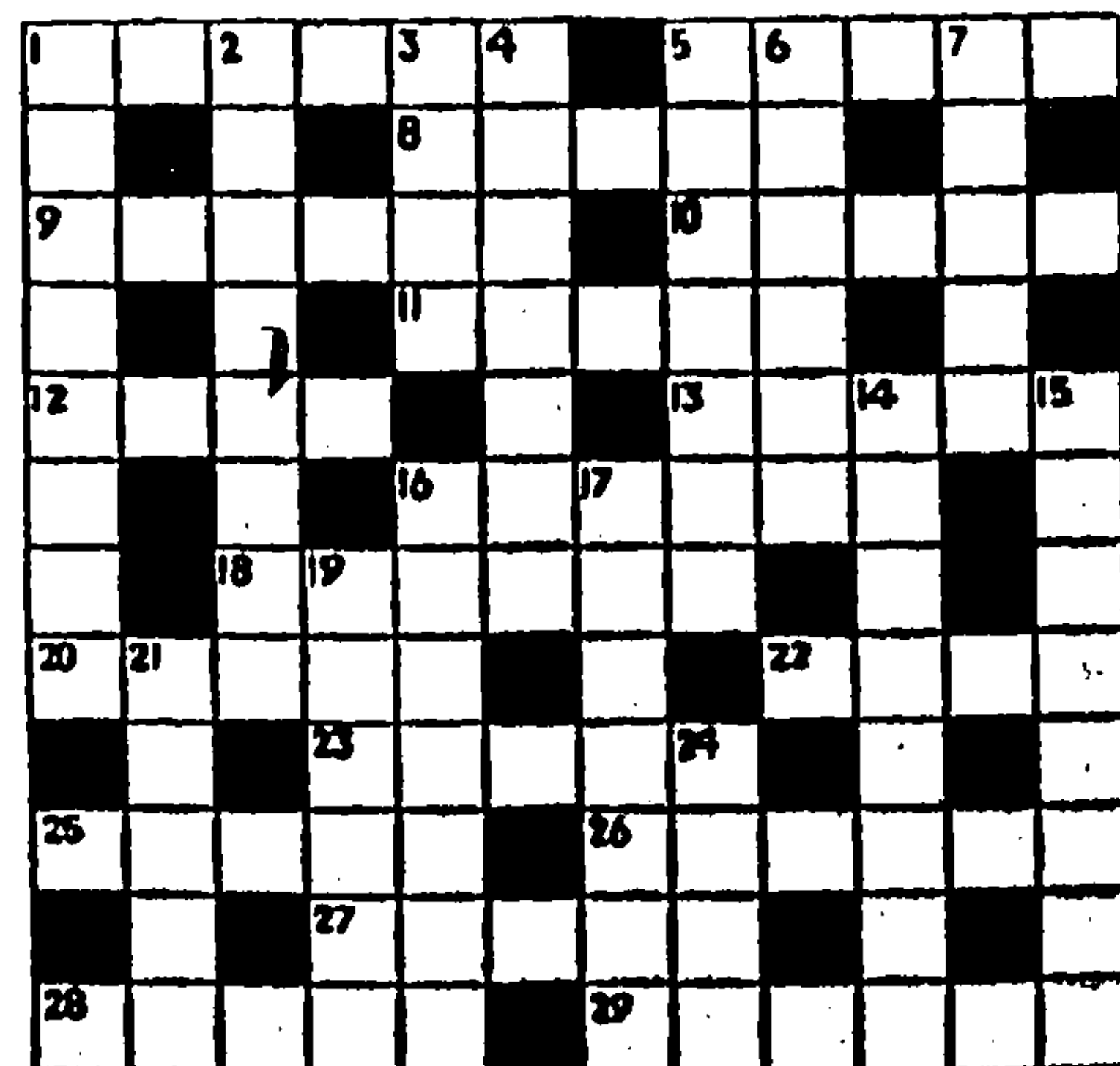
This morning the Minister had conferred on the international situation with Lieut-Col Gamal Hamad, military attaché to Arab capitals. —France-Press.

Train Derailed

London, May 9. The engine and first coach of a train carrying hundreds of Londoners to the Thames estuary resort of Southend were derailed today.

There were no casualties. —China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Extend (6).
 - Up and about (8).
 - Stop (5).
 - Attack (6).
 - Break off (5).
 - Material (5).
 - Fate (4).
 - Destroys (5).
 - Feel sorrow for (6).
 - Rubbed out (6).
 - Treats medicinally (5).
 - Strong (4).
 - Skull covering (5).
 - View (5).
 - Pass by (6).
 - Cream (5).
 - Exploits (5).
 - Riding accessory (6).
- DOWN**
- Banner (8).
 - Put back (8).
 - Bitter (4).
 - Expunged (7).
 - Alms high (7).
 - Mariner (6).
 - Outcome (5).
 - Denuded (6).
 - Wild flight (8).
 - Rogues (7).
 - Small shot (7).
 - Reposed (6).
 - Suppose (5).
 - Excuse (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Grid, 7 Aroma, 8 Emu, 9 Open, 10 Epitome, 12 Toll, 18 Avert, 18 Slim, 19 Acorn, 21 Sheen, 22 Clan, 23 Stoop, 26 Yoke, 29 Annoyed, 30 Lobe, 31 Dala, 32 Yeast, 33 Eyes. Down: 1 Grape, 2 Imitate, 4 Ripper, 5 Bent, 6 Gird, 8 Omen, 11 Ovens, 18 Ebon, 18 Lung, 16 Talon, 17 Ashy, 18 Beak, 20 Capered, 23 Cone, 24 Table, 25 Year, 27 Open, 28 Elm.

Zsa Zsa And Rubirosa Come To London



Pedro Rubirosa, who married and parted from Woolworth heiress Barbara Hutton last month, arrived in London for a few days with his new wife Zsa Zsa Gabor. They are seen here leaving Claridge's Hotel. —Express Photo.

Gay And Newly-Painted Gibraltar Is All Ready To Meet The Queen

Gibraltar, May 10.

Gibraltar was astir throughout last night putting the final touches to the tiny bastion-colony for the Queen's visit.

When Queen Elizabeth disembarks at Tower wharf at nine o'clock this morning, she will be the first Sovereign to visit the smallest of the overseas British possessions since King George V, who stopped here in 1912 with Queen Mary on their way back from the Indian Durbar.

It was a stay at home Sunday yesterday. The people of Gibraltar gave up their usual excursions over the isthmus into Spain in the normal stream of about 6,000 cars.

The change of habit was partly to avoid possible incidents and partly because the people preferred to stroll in the sunshine in the streets, looking with pride at the gaily decorated and freshly painted buildings.

Gibraltar's two Cathedrals, Protestant and Catholic, were

Spanish Chef Will Cook Queen's Lunch

Gibraltar, May 10. Queen Elizabeth will be served by Spanish waiters and will eat lunch cooked by Spanish chefs when she arrives here today for a 30-hour visit.

The occasion will be a lunch arranged by members of the Legislative Council and City Council at which 57 people will be present.

At first it was feared that an improvised staff of British personnel would have to prepare and serve the meal.

The Manager of the Assembly Room, Mr. James Russo, who is a former officer in a British Hussar Regiment, will personally supervise service to Queen Elizabeth. —China Mail Special.

RAF Escort For Royal Yacht

London, May 9. Royal Air Force planes will escort the Royal yacht during Queen Elizabeth's return voyage to Britain from the time it leaves Gibraltar on Tuesday.

Initially, the escort will be two planes but it will be increased to 100 jet-fighters and bombers by the time the Britannia reaches London on Saturday.

Announcing details today, the Air Ministry said 25 Sabres of the Royal Canadian Air Force will take part in the final fly-past when the Britannia reaches Woolwich in the River Thames.

Behind most of the voyage from Gibraltar, two planes will patrol over the yacht by day, and one by night, 1,000 feet up. —Reuters.

Good Luck For Some, Bad Luck For Others

The Black Tusks Come Down From The Hills

The tusks of the "king elephants" which were found in the Kachin hills of Northeast Burma 31 years ago have been brought to Rangoon for exhibition during the 6th Great Buddhist Council which begins on May 17.

Instead of being ivory white the tusks are as black as ebony—a phenomenon which has caused them to be credited with supernatural powers.

Each tusk is over six feet long, 1½ feet in circumference and weighs 110 lbs.

In 1923 a hunting party under Dnu Sinwa Nawing, a headman from the Myitkyna district, came across the 10-acre clearing in the jungle which looked as if it had been trampled down by a herd of elephants.

The "king of elephants" whose followers they believed had made the clearing was lying dead in the middle of the open space, having apparently died from natural causes.

Dnu Sinwa Nawing cut off the tusks and took them home. But

their possession worried him even though he knew by their unique colour they were very valuable, he gave them away to a neighbouring chief, the Kansi Duwa.

The chief put them by his family altar and performed suitable ceremonies of propitiation to the spirit of the tusks, whose powers for good or evil he was determined to appease.

They have brought the Kansi Duwa good fortune. But bad luck has, according to stories from the Myitkyna district, fallen on all others connected with the tusks.

The four hunters died soon after their discovery and their village in which the tusks were kept for some weeks had disappeared following a series of misfortunes to the inhabitants.

During the war a Japanese soldier wanted to buy them for the manufacture of pipes. He was killed the next day in an air raid on Myitkyna.

Their recent journey from the Kachin hills to Rangoon was without incident even though earthquakes, floods and severe storms are said to have marked their progress from village to village after they were first found.

The tusks are to be kept in the World Peace Pagoda during the two years that the Council is meeting. They will regularly be sprinkled with scented water and the usual propitiation ceremonies will be performed.

La Lina, May 9. Falangists in the Spanish frontier area near Gibraltar have been forbidden to wear their blue shirt uniforms during Queen Elizabeth's visit to "the Rock."

It is understood that General Jose Monroo, Military Commander of the Spanish area adjoining Gibraltar, called in the Mayors of La Lina, San Roque and Algeciras and told them of an order from Madrid banning the wearing of the uniforms.

The Mayor of San Roque, 34-year-old Don Jose Dominguez Alvarez, commented "when the time comes for us to take over Gibraltar, then we will all wear our blue shirts."

"There will be no demonstrations here," he added, "but the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Gibraltar is an effort to the people of Spain." —China Mail Special.

Falangists Won't Wear Blue Shirts

French Angry Over Loss Of Dien Bien Phu

Paris, May 9.

French anger and distress at the loss of the Dien Bien Phu fortress in Indo-China spilled over today in noisy demonstrations against the Government in Paris streets.

But an attempted parade by supporters of General Charles De Gaulle was far from the explosion the Government must have feared to justify the massive mobilisation of police and Republican Guards.

The Vietnamese capture of the Indo-China fortress has aroused a variety of emotions which mixed together could make explosive material, but expressed separately have left the country in an outward calm.

They are:

1. National pride at the epic resistance of the defenders of Dien Bien Phu which found expression in the generally orderly celebrations yesterday to mark the anniversary of the end of the war in Europe.

2. Sorrow over the uncertain fate of the 8,000 prisoners now in Vietnamese hands, including their commander, General Christian De Castries, who had in recent weeks become a national hero.

3. Frustration at French policies, political and military, which some people believe contributed to the Dien Bien Phu collapse.

Among the questions being asked are: Why was no attempt made to evacuate the garrison when it was realised as General Henri Navarre, the Commander-in-Chief, said in Saigon yesterday that the French were facing a new type of Communist army and new tactics?

Why does France continue to fight — and now lose — in a country 12,000 miles away to which she has offered independence and which presumably she is prepared to evacuate?

Some of these frustrations will be voiced when the National Assembly meets on Tuesday and might force the Prime Minister, M. Joseph Laniel, to accept the full debate on Indo-China he is anxious to avoid.

If a debate and a subsequent vote of confidence sends M. Laniel's 10-month-old Government toppling, its successor might be harder to find than in any other crisis since the war.

Some observers now believe that the revival of national pride in France's traditional military virtues might cause a swing to the right and the Gaullists. —Reuters.

ROXY & BROADWAY

ROXY TEL. 71389 BROADWAY TEL. 54636

2nd BIG WEEK!

Owing to length of picture please note change of times:
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

RICHARD WIDMARK'S GREATEST PICTURE!

Better Than Ever STEREOPHONIC Sound Effect!



FLASH!! (1) East and West Meet in Geneva for Vital Talks. (2) Red MVD Officer Deserts Kromlin Mission to Kill. (3) Russians Attempt to Kidnap Wife of Deserving Envoy. (4) Queen Elizabeth Receives Royal Greeting at the Cocos Islands.
— Latest 20th Century-Fox Movietone News —
ADMISSION AT USUAL PRICES

EMPIRE FINAL TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A LAVISH SPECTACLE!

PUSHKIN'S FAMOUS NOVEL OF LOVE AND INTRIGUE

Vittorio Gassman

"THE CAPTAIN'S DAUGHTER"

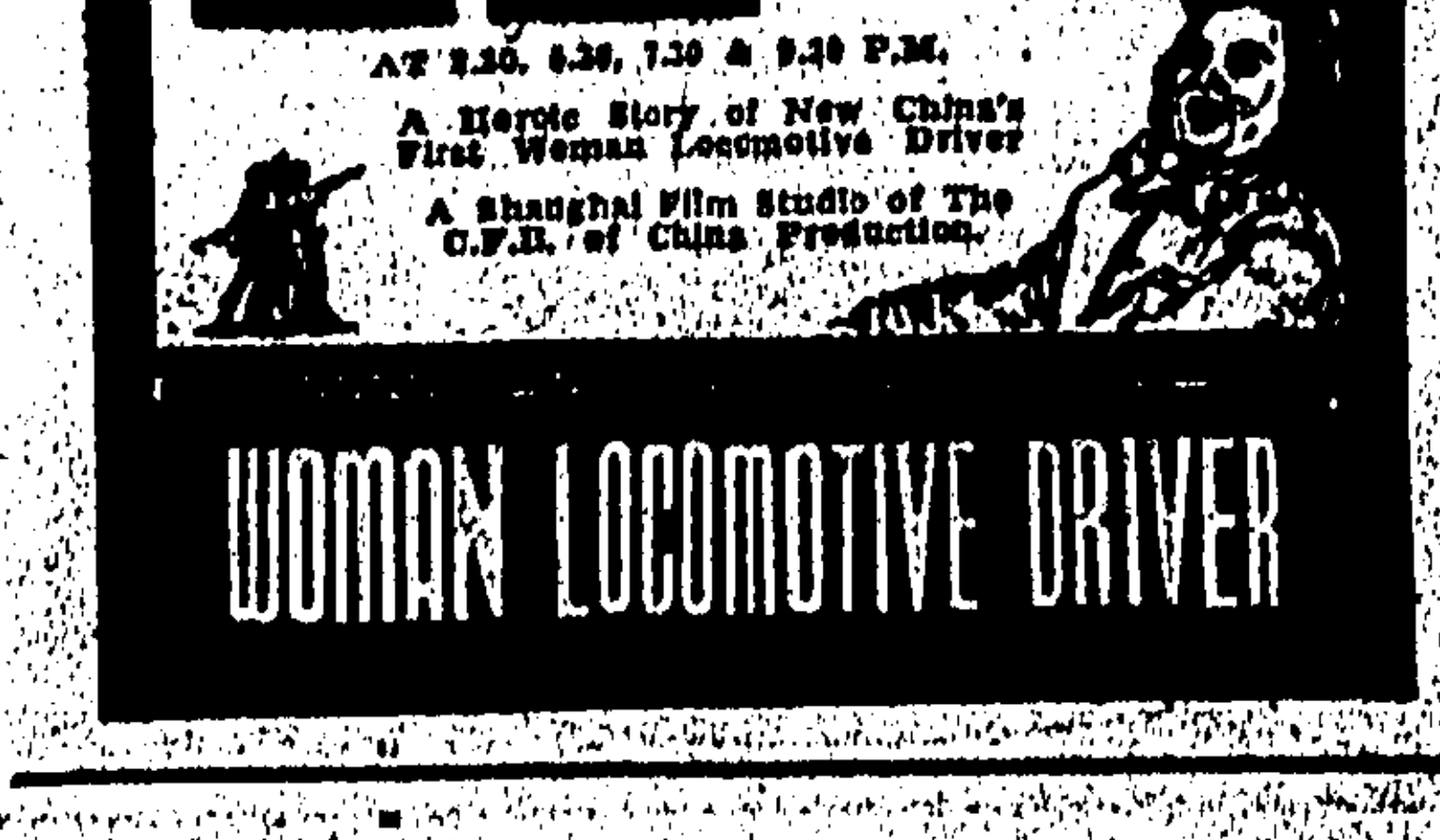
Amedeo Nazzari

Jasema Dillan

A 12-Act Film Made in Italy — Dialogue in English

Added: English Soccer Cup Final & Latest Paramount News

To-morrow "ROMAN HOLIDAY"



THE WAY TO GET FUN OUT OF BEING YOU

Film star KENNETH MORE gets fun out of being himself. His secret, revealed in today's instalment, adds up to —

That Champagne Feeling

"CHAMPAGNE feeling, old boy?" said Kenneth More. "Me? I've never thought about it really. But if it comes through on stage or in films or private life then it is because I try to be keen; I try to be natural and I hope I have a sense of fun."

"Having a sense of fun is the most important asset for any champagne feeling. Very different from having a sense of humour; that can be developed. A sense of fun has to be within you."

Kenneth More is a small, round-faced, bubbling 35-year-old, who after more than 14 years' trying has the champagne taste of success.

His career line runs from engineering to being a "fren" for Gus Cavelier, the Windmill comic, to a £5-a-week actor in repertory and finally fame and £10,000 a year in star films like "Genevieve" and "Doctor in the House."

"Let's face it," he said, "I wasn't always like this. I used to be a worrier. Not about parts or anything like that."

"In work I have found the thing to do is not to worry. Something just as good or even better than the thing you missed is bound to turn up."

"Worrying in this acting business, old boy, would soon put you under the soil."

Small Things

"MY worries were over the small things. Just after the war I sank my gratuity into new clothes. When I was travelling to London someone pinched the bag with my wardrobe. When I got home I was as worried as though I had heard my death sentence."

"Then the next day the police picked up the thief and my bag of clothes. But just the same I worried for three days."

Was there, I asked, anything more to it than just NOT worrying? More lit a cigarette. "I suppose it is knowing your professional limits. Peggy Ashcroft, with whom I appeared in a play, used to say to me, 'Why don't you go to Stratford and play all those wonderful Shakespeare parts?' But I couldn't, old boy. I'm not a doublet and hose actor. I'm a chap for modern parts."

"Success makes it easier to do what you want to do on stage, you know. If I want to shut the door with my foot when I make an entrance now or pull up my socks on stage the producer will let me. That's old More," he'll say, "good."

natural stuff. But when you are an unknown and you do that the producer will shout at you. 'Stop trying to create attention,' he'll say, even though you are being quite natural."

Because of the "natural" air producers press to have more of More in pictures. He is already booked up from now until spring next year.

Spare time? Any of that will be spilt away with his wife and five-week-old daughter Sarah Elizabeth at his house near Henley-on-Thames.

When he is working he has a flat overlooking Hyde Park in town. At other places he is casual about clothes.

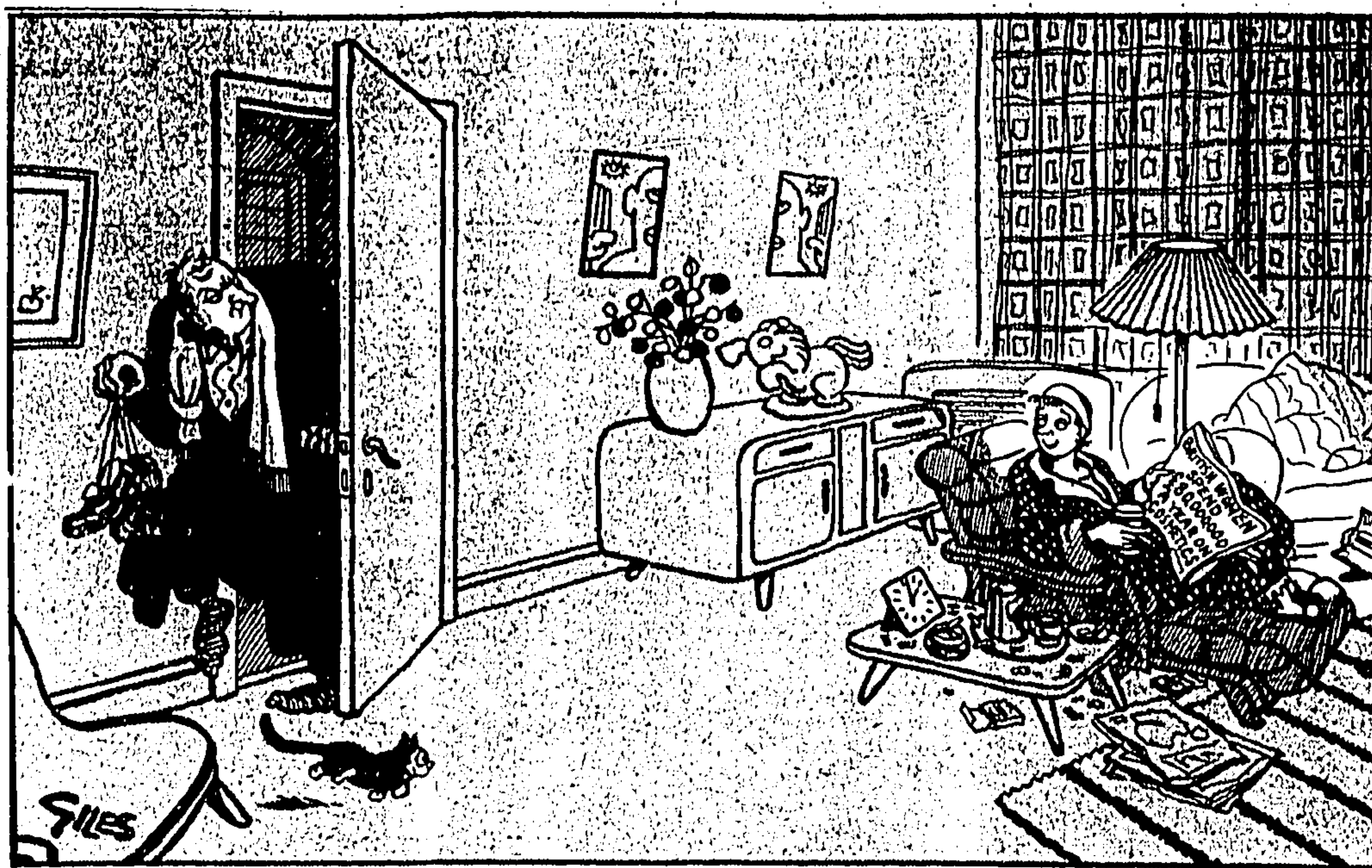
"Despair of my wife, old boy," he says happily. "I leave all

those coloured waistcoats and things for film parts. 'I'm not a man for dressing up. It takes a lot to get me into a dinner jacket.'"

It's Fatal
THAT all fits into the pattern of getting that champagne feeling. "Do what you feel like—not what is expected of you," says More. "It is not a question of trying to be the life and soul of the party. That's fatal, old boy. The danger of having a reputation for good spirits is that some people expect you to bubble all the time."

"It is like champagne. Fine for a party, old boy. But the rest of the time I'd rather have a whisky and soda. Champagne is ideal for the refectory moment. It is not a continuous contribution to that sparkling feeling."

TOMORROW:
The No-Nonsense Star



"You're late, darling—and you've still got about .075 of a pennyworth on your forehead."

Jan Bartak's PRAGUE ADDRESS BOOK

Jan Bartak, a Czech who sought refuge in the West, is an educationist and journalist. His knowledge of conditions in the satellites enables him to analyse new developments with understanding.

valuable of those who had escaped. You explained your methods of detaching those who wanted to be detached from the closely watched group at the hotel. Others have done as you did, and therefore I can speak of it. Your passport has long since expired.

Where have your optimism and indiscretions led you? You were tolerant, easy-going, good-natured, courageous and competent. Are you these things still? Perhaps not so tolerant and good-natured, but hope you will not have altered too much by the time we meet again.

Or take Milada. She was, and I am sure still is, a good parent—always interested in and often alarmed by the activities of her two young children. Passionately faithful to the democratic Czechoslovak tradition, she allowed the portraits of Benes and Masaryk to remain on her walls when others, not less patriotic but less bold, were removing the tell-tale evidence.

You, Milada, taught your children to respect the ideas of justice and freedom Benes and Masaryk stood for. How long is it since the children of her generation were taught to be anti-social. "Who is the greatest man of modern times?" an unfortunate assistant teacher had been obliged to ask, and one of your children, Milada, replied innocently but disastrously, "Masaryk" instead of "Stalin". News of the heresy leaked out via the one Party-captured pupil in the form. What is the use of erecting a model statue of you on the highest hill in Prague if the people will not bow down? That was the line the headmaster took.

This incident occurred some three years ago, and I wonder what headway the Party has made against your children, Milada, or you and they against the Party.

Shortly after the incident, officials from the Flats Office called unexpectedly to measure the rooms occupied by Milada and her family. She was then given a week to find other accommodation. A day or two later her husband was arrested, at five o'clock in the morning. For some time she had no idea where he was. Then after a despairing and humiliating wait at police headquarters she was given the address of a labour camp in the Russian-occupied uranium mines. As a "reactionary" Milada's husband had been "sentenced" without trial or charge to a year's forced labour.

Russian being a compulsory language in all schools, there was a shortage of Russian teachers. Milada improved her knowledge of the language and was thus able to earn bread for herself and her children.

Have you ever regretted your stand for democracy, Milada? Have you still the same portraits on the walls? Are you a good Russian teacher?

Do your children still retain thoughts of their own, or have they become Party puppets?

Vaclav was another who stood above the Red storm. Unlike Karel, he was discreet, but even more of an optimist. "Surely it can't last much longer," he would repeat wearily. Weeks and months were his time-units. I wonder whether the years of silence and tribulation have worn him down.

They followed you, Vaclav, I remember. Twice you were stopped by a plain-clothes detective who tracked you to a suitable lonely place from a foreign reading room. Why did you go there? How often did you go there? Pointless to lie when you were unaware of the extent of his knowledge. As a matter of fact, you went there to read Pynch, an English humorous weekly the Communists could scarcely be expected to understand. This you insisted on at police headquarters, where the charge that you had been criminally conspiring with "Fascist beasts" absurdly improbable though it was, was taken for granted.

A pink-cheeked puppy with a new job and the new brand of manners piled into your beliefs and your business. He then shouted warnings and larger at you until your brain was fuddled. The names of your friends living abroad were wanted. Finally, you were told not to speak of this interrogation, for it "had not taken place."

As a teacher, you were the Party's special concern. As an enthusiastic teacher you were often in a dilemma. Trusting yourself forward meant being on committees, becoming part of the Communist machine. That language textbook you were helping with led you a rare dance, I remember. Did it ever appear, and if it did, how much of your non-Party treatment was allowed to survive?

We arranged to renew our friendship and when that time comes there will be much to tell.

Good luck, Vaclav. May the long night soon be over.

As I turn the pages of the address book I kept in Prague the names acquire personality and I picture their owners as they were when I knew them only three years ago. They have been engulfed by the tide of fanaticism and class hatred called Communism, and I wonder what has become of them, whether they are still alive and at liberty, and, if

so, what are their current views and attitudes.

There is "Novak", for example. He is a waiter, "Is", did I say? I cannot, of course, vouch for that. For all I know he may be breaking stones, or hewing the coal of which the Soviet empire needs such huge quantities for its armaments industry.

Yet, however much the economy of his native land is tied to that of Russia, I am sure that Novak will lend his assistance for not a moment longer than he can help. In fact, if he is still serving caviare the curses he breathes over it would, if audible, draw instant and savage reprisal from any Party client.

Several times a week I lunched at Novak's restaurant. Between the courses he told me of his imprisoned son, unaccountably caught trying to escape. At regular intervals Novak visited his son in prison and took him parcels, which he wasn't often allowed to receive. All the rest of the month Novak worked away in his ancient, baggy suit, smiling at customers' no longer permitted to offer tips, and trying not to get too thin. Nearly everything was rationed then, although a few things fetched astronomical prices on the free market.

Now there is one market, and not even rations to be had cheaply. Novak's customers must now be few since the currency reform not only changed the value of their money but took it away.

I remember that Novak's flat feet took him on marches, too. "Voluntary" demonstrations of working-class enthusiasm and loyalty, the Party agitators and Press called these; but everyone had to "clock in" first at his place of employment, to give proof of his reliability. Normally Novak would have got out of this on medical grounds, with his feet and a groggy heart. Because of his precarious political standing, however, he decided to see it through. As I reflect, I sympathise with him in his invidious position, for I was once both charmed and bullied into marching myself. It is a long way early in the morning to the assembly-point, with no trams to carry you, and a long wait until the cheer-leaders, the marshals, and then the Party chiefs on the rostrum, are ready. But longest and most trying of all is the trudge home after the parade is over—for there are still no trams.

I can also remember on occasion when Novak and his friends managed with some difficulty to leave a banner in a doorway before the march began. It carried the slogan: "People, be vigilant!"—and, fortunately, the Party puppets in the vicinity were not. On another occasion there was some apparently gutless muddling of slogans Novak and his companions were required to chant. In such devices "rebels" were not alone. As for Novak—he always stood on his feet, how- ever bad they (and the times) might be, and not on his head.

Like Party members vainly trying to follow the "line". Does he still serve, I wonder, and in what sense? Have they taken away his smile?

Novak's name follows Novak's in my address book. Evasive and sardonic as he was I could not admire him wholeheartedly, but I sympathised with him.

He was a civil servant, miserably under-paid, and yet he persisted in making excuses for the regime. Conditions had been very bad in some parts of the world where the Communists had seized power, he used to argue. Very true. But can one evil be righted with another? Must people eat only to toll? Must they enter the magic gateway of literature only to read Marxist propaganda? Must they remain isolated in their Communist paradise from the rest of the world? These are questions Mr Novak declined to answer.

He was, and no doubt is, well-intentioned. For economic reasons alone he and his wife had to hold on to their jobs. Novak did not join the Party; he was enrolled in it with the rest of his department; and, once in, he drowned the voice of reason with the consoling argument that, after all, the Party was not such a bad thing. Yet he was trapped and he knew it.

I shall suppose charitably however, that Novak must have helped many in danger from the small minority of convinced Communists or unscrupulous careerists. He would not dare to speak of this help, of course, but as a man fundamentally kind and considerate, he would recoil from the virus of hatred that the Communists unrelentingly seek to inject. If I had stayed on in Prague, I should certainly have done no better myself.

I remember many such "radishes", red outside and white within, without whom life would have been harder. They saved many a non-Communist, well knowing his views (their own, mostly), from destruction. To the tired comrades they could testify that So-and-so was "all right". Dealing with So-and-so in their offices, they could usually pretend not to know his views, and an intelligent man would take what they had to give and say nothing to embarrass them. To the tip well heaved, the chair came from their desks helped many to go on living, and many to escape.

These unthanked, and often unknown, warriors of the cold war may well have included Novak. The main hope for those millions who remain subject to the Party, however, lies outside in the free world. I am reminded of this by the names in my address book which are scored through. These are the fortunate ones who escaped, and for the most part I do not even know where they are but they, no more than I, will forget what and whom they have left behind. They cannot speak, but these

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

PENURY TO SUCCESS

By J. W. Taylor

ONCE again Burlington House in Piccadilly, graveyard of so many works of art and pinnacle of success for the creators of others, stages one of the outstanding events of the London season — the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy, in which 250,000 worth of exhibits may be expected to bring to the artists concerned something like £15,000 in sales.

To get "hung" here is to the artist what a Wimbley Cup Final medal is to the footballer or an Oscar award to a film star, although there is often better consolation for the rejected artist, for fame often comes to the painter of a work spurned by the Hanging Committee which subsequently catches the public fancy.

Burlington House and the Academy are as rich in history as two old masters. This Academy home is on an historic site. The first Earl of Burlington built it for himself in the reign of Charles II, and it became famous for its fashionable assemblies and parties where to be seen one was considered to have entered society.

Spiv Haunt

The house was then a red brick mansion sheltered from the gaze of the common people by a long wall from Piccadilly, then but little more than a country lane infested by thieves and footpads and probably the earliest known haunts of the "spiv".

There was nothing commercial about the Royal Academy when it was first established. Exhibits were meant to be more examples of what painters could achieve and the sale of a picture was never attempted, this in contrast to the modern emphasis on sales, which have rarely totalled less than £10,000 in more recent years.

Only 138 pictures from 50 artists were hung at the first exhibition in those early days, but by the year 1792, when Sir Joshua Reynolds, its first president, died, there were 780 pictures and the Academy receipts rose from a mere £700 to £2,000. Thus did it become self-supporting after a period of trial and error, during which it became necessary to accept Royal guarantee for an overdraft. Indeed, in 1799 the Royal Academy was able to make the extraordinary grant of £300 towards the expenses of the war with France and the quelling of trouble in Ireland and in India.

Founded 1768

To give it its full title, "The Royal Academy of Arts in London" for the purpose of "cultivating and improving the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture," but the idea behind the Academy originally cropped up in 1617 in a scheme laid before James I which was baulked by the death of the Sovereign.

It was revived when Charles I established a "school" for instruction in the arts, sciences and "other gentlemanly accomplishments." It widened somewhat under the patronage of Cromwell, who soon put a stop, albeit temporary, to what the Puritans regarded as "this tomfoolery." But the supporters of the scheme finally won through and the first public art exhibition held in Britain took place eight years before the Royal Academy as we now know it was founded.

The following year two exhibitions staged by rival artists looked like developing into a riot until the authorities stepped in and took appropriate action.

Rivalries

Art circles were rife by squabbles and bitter rivalries, until the eminent architect, Sir William Chambers, and other leading artists decided to establish a new Academy, the chief object of which was to be educational. The petition to George III on the subject met with generous response and patronage. His Majesty not only agreeing to the idea, but offering to stand guarantor for any overdraft accounting in the first few years. It honoured his pledge by paying out £5,000 over a period of 12 years.

The scheme was a success and the new institution thrived, first under Sir Joshua Reynolds, the initial president, and then his successor, Benjamin West, who always directed that the artists should wear special gowns on ceremonial occasions, a custom still observed, and himself keeping his hat on to "do honour" to his office.



Asian Games End In Shower Of Crackers And Broken Records

Manila, May 9.

The Second Asian Games ended here last night in a shower of popping firecrackers and broken records. The firecrackers came from a wildly partisan crowd of Chinese spectators celebrating the victory of the team from Formosa in the soccer championship match over Korea by a score of five goals to two.

The broken records fell in the Rizal Memorial Stadium swimming tank where Japan's squad of flying fish as predicted, and feared in rival camps, won all six final events, smashing all the old Asian records to do it.

There was more than enough excitement to spare too in the basketball stadium where the Philippines successfully defended its title against a determined China team by a score of 34 to 27.

The low score came as a result of a near riot near the end of the first half when a Filipino fan objected to the referee's decision to award a foul to a Japanese player.

In a shower of bottles and broken glass, steel-helmeted army security troops with rifles at the ready rushed in to restore order around the court and the local police quelled a fight that broke out in the galleries.

United Press

Basketball: Philippines 1st, China 2nd, Japan 3rd.
Swimming: Japan 1st, Philippines 2nd, Singapore 3rd.
Football: China 1st, Korea 2nd, Indonesia 3rd.
Water polo: Singapore 1st, Japan 2nd, Indonesia 3rd.

International Soccer

AUSTRIA BEAT WALES 2-0 AT VIENNA

Vienna, May 9.

Austria beat Wales 2-0 in a soccer international here today after a goalless first half.

Dienst of Austria scored the first goal towards the close of the second half, and the second came from Halla after a few minutes.

A crowd of 60,000 saw the match played on a soft pitch in dull but dry weather.

Kelsey, the Welsh goalkeeper, was brilliant in the first half during which Austria were mainly on the attack. Inaccurate shooting by the Austrian forwards also helped to keep the score down in the first period.

Displaying superior ball control, the home country kept play in Welsh territory for most of the 90 minutes and made an all-out effort to increase their lead in the closing minutes. The Welsh defence, however, withstood the final barrage.

Burgess (Tottenham Hot-spurs), Charles (Leeds United) and Kelsey were outstanding in the Welsh defence. The game was played on a pitch which was soft after heavy rain, but not slippery.

M. Fauquien, Berghie of France refereed.

THE TEAMS

Wales: Kelsey; Williams; Sherwood; Harris; Charles; Burgess; Griffiths; Tapscott; Ford; Allchurch and C. Jones. Austria: Pelikan, Satz, Hap-pel, Humpel, Oewitz, Bar-schmidt, Halla, R. Koerner, Dienst, Probst and Schlegel—Reuter.

YUGOSLAVIA LOSE TO BELGIUM

Belgrade, May 9. Yugoslavia, who play England next Sunday, was beaten 2-0 by Belgium in a soccer international at Zagreb today. Belgium led 1-0 at half-time. Coppens scored first for Belgium after 42 minutes and Mermans added the second after 55 minutes.

Belgium were clearly superior in a match watched by a crowd of 35,000.—Reuter.

HK Athletes Return To Colony

Sixteen members of the Hongkong contingent for the Asian Games, including Mr Jack Skinner and Mr Stephen Xavier, and the Water Polo team, returned to the Colony this morning by C.P.A.

Mr Skinner said that the games were well organised and the boys were very happy. He said that there was keen competition and that it was "good to see the Hongkong flag go up when Xavier came in third on the 200 meters".

Regarding football, Mr Skinner said that it was unfortunate that the Colony team did not achieve a place, as the team never lost a game, but only lost on goal average.

From the Asian Games, Mr Skinner said he could see that things in sports are going fast in Asia. He mentioned that the Colony must have provisions for first class swimming facilities and more competitors in the swimming field in order to improve the standard of sports of the Colony.

Mr Xavier, the only competitor who brought back a prize, said that he believed he could have done better in his time in the 100 metres race. It was therefore that I believe that the competition I was up against will do me a lot of good in the future. He added that the experience he gained will be an asset to him.

The FA Cup Final Story



HOW THEY DID IT

Here are stories of the goals in the FA Cup Final as told by the scorers and others concerned:

21 MINUTES
RONNIE ALLEN: Cunningham tried to hook the ball up the line to Finney, but Nicholls charged it down, and together he and Lee chased it. Lee got there first and fired across the goalmouth. For an awful moment I thought I wouldn't be able to reach it, but I managed to get my foot to the ball and turn it into the net.

21½ MINUTES
Preston equalised. From the kick-off the forwards swung downfield, and as MORRISON said: Docherty sent over a peach of a pass, and I was able to pick my spot to head the ball past Sanders.

51 MINUTES
Preston took lead. CHARLIE WAYMAN, who scored the hotly debated goal, said: I don't know whether I was off-side or not. I was watching the ball as Docherty slipped it through, after feinting to give it to Finney, and it came cleanly through without hitting anyone. I just put my head down and went on dribbling round the goalkeeper's right side, and shooting in with my left foot.

63 MINUTES
West Bromwich pulled up to 2-2 with ALLEN's penalty. This is how he described the nerve-racking moments before he scored only the third penalty to be awarded (and converted) in 26 years-time Wembley Finals.

"When I went to put the ball on the spot, I found there was a deep rut, caused by someone's heel. I tried to stamp it flat, but only managed to sort of tee the ball up.

"Just as I was running up to take the kick, Cunningham (the Preston right back) complained the ball was not on the spot. The referee ordered me to re-place it.

"I spotted it again, right behind the spot mark. Then when I kicked the ball, it went smack into the hole and sidled along the grass. For a horrible moment I thought I had missed it, only to see the ball cannon off Thompson into the net."

The goal which made the score 2-2 and put West Bromwich back into the game they were to win so dramatically 3-2, came 10 minutes after half-time. It gave this sad memory to Preston goalkeeper George Thompson.

"I anticipated Allen would shoot to my right and dived with the shot, but the ball hit the inside of my right arm and went into the net."

85 MINUTES
West Bromwich 3-2 up. Paddy Ryan said: Kenneth Cunningham to pass inside to Dudley, but instead slipped the ball to me. I saw Griffin running down the line and let him have the ball. Griffin carried on the story: It all happened so quickly that I'm still in a bit of a haze. The ball came from me to Pat Finney, and I remember it, Pat Finney, I was

Top picture shows Morrison (Preston North End) scoring the first goal for his side against West Bromwich Albion in the recent FA Cup Final at Wembley which was won by West Bromwich by three goals to two.

In the lower picture, Allen, the West Bromwich Albion centre forward, is seen scoring from a penalty with a low shot to put his side on level terms at 2-2.

British Pair Win First Net Title In Rome

Rome, May 9. Britain won the first title to be decided in the 1954 Italian International Lawn Tennis Championships here when Miss Pat Ward (Surrey) and Miss Elaine Watson (Hertfordshire) won the women's doubles final today.

They beat the French pair, Miss Nelly Adamson and Mme Cinct-Bucelle 3-6, 6-3, 6-4. In the semi-finals, the British girls eliminated Miss D. Watman (Levine (USA) and Miss M. Ramirez (Mexico) 6-4 6-4. Miss Adamson and Mme Bucelle had beaten Miss M. Connolly (USA) and Mrs Neil Hopman (Australia) 6-3, 6-2.

Miss Ward was also in the final of the women's singles. Enrique Morea, Argentina, beat Jethander Art Larsen, American's third ranked player 3-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2 to John Jaroslav Drobný, Egypt, and Budge Patty, America. In the semi-finals of the men's singles.

Tony Trabert, American champion, was the other player to reach the singles semi-finals. He beat Italy's new Davis Cup player Orlando Sirola, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1.

Drobný and Morea will meet Sirola and Trabert in the men's doubles final.

In the semi-finals today Drobný and Morea beat Larsen and Sweden's Sven Davidson 6-4, 6-2, 6-0 and Sirola and Trabert beat Patty and Hopman 6-1, 1-6, 10-8.—Reuter.

HAROLD MAYES TALKING SPORT

'Finished'—Now He's An England Man

Determination is the key word in the fairy-tale story of Geoff Bradford, Bristol Rovers' hat-trick specialist, who surprisingly finds himself a member of England's World Cup party for Switzerland next month.

Surprisingly? Yes. Not because of any lack of ability, for the tall, dark-haired, inside or centre-forward has plenty of that, but because up to about a month ago many "in the know" regarded Bradford as the man who would never play again.

It was because of the real pessimism in the Rovers' camp concerning the future of a man for whom Liverpool bid £30,000 two years ago that his hat-trick came-back to League football against Stoke City at Eastville was just about the greatest thing that's ever happened in Bristol Soccer circles.

But that was not the end of the story. A phone call from Lancaster Gate to Rovers' London-born manager, Bert Tann sent Bradford scuttling off to the nearest photographer for his passport photographs.

COUNTRY FIRST
Pleased as they obviously must be by this latest turn of events, I can tell you that the decision to let Geoff have his big chance was by no means unanimous on the part of Rovers' directors. One or two of them, with eyes on League football next season, wanted to decline the England invitation.

The club-or-country tug-of-war was on, for Bradford, a cripple for five and a half months since he was injured against Plymouth Argyle on November 7, had played only two games since he was declared fit.

Wise, the Rovers' folk realised that a simple knock in a Continental game can mean unpleasant repercussions for their own hopes next season, for the injury he suffered—a damaged cartilage, a chipped bone and torn ligaments—was described by many experienced football folk as the worst they had ever seen.

Having received an assurance from Walter Winterbottom, England team manager, that Bradford would not be over-played, Bert Tann decided to let the player take his chance.

Bert, one of the Soccer managers who really manage—and there aren't too many of them—summed up the situation when he said: "It will be a sad day for England when any club puts the country's requirements in second place."

IT'S AMAZING
As long ago as January, Bradford told colleagues David Jack that he had every intention of playing again in the season just ended, but scarcely anyone believed that possible.

How did it happen? Just by the 25-year-old Bristol-born player having the will to do it. Says Tann: "It's the most amazing recovery imaginable, and without any doubt it's almost entirely due to Bradford's own determination."

Just what has this determined young man achieved already? In the season, in spite of being absent for so long, he has scored seven hat-tricks, and his total of 29 goals makes him Rovers' leading scorer. One of those hat-tricks was obtained

when he captained an F.A. XI against the R.A.F. at Tottenham in October.

NO FLUKES
Another, on an earlier visit to London in a League game, against Brentford, proved to me that this remarkable player is not just one of those Johnny-on-the-spot scorers who gets his goals by accident.

That day his goals were obtained as a result of his astuteness in summing up the weaknesses of the opposition and moving out of position or into it, whichever way you like it, to take advantage of what he had spotted.

This man is certainly no fluke goal-scorer. His football brain sends him roaming, but not for the sake of it. Like all good 'uns, he reveals that ability to play football without the ball as well as with it.

And although it appears to be the current fashion to pick players for representative games on a paired basis, I for one would like to see Bradford getting his chance in the England side, because he's good enough to be able to fit in with whoever else may be chosen—and it forwards can continue to be picked singly, the scope of selection is so much wider.

PUT HIM IN
An England forward line of Finney, Broadis, Lofthouse, Bradford, and Mullen would be just about the best that could be turned out currently. It would lack nothing in craft or determination and while it might give them a few anxious moments at Eastville, it's a gamble which could so easily pay off.

And in the present situation it is a time for gambling, isn't it?

England Will Avenge Wembley Defeat Say Billy Wright And Sir Stanley Rous

London, May 10.

Use of Hungarian made footballs during training sessions at Eastbourne, Sussex, indicates the care and purpose of England's preparations for the forthcoming Continental tour and in particular, for the return match with Hungary at Budapest on May 28.

A period of gloom and heart-searching followed England's 6-3 defeat by Hungary at Wembley last November. The gloom has now dispersed and if the attitude of the players and officials at Eastbourne is the criterion, Hungary will be meeting a team full of fight and confidence.

The heart-searching has also had its effects. The very fact that 31 players have trained together for a week—longest practice session England has ever undertaken—is an example.

The players' attitude seems to be summed up in the remark of skipper Billy Wright. "Our defeat was something of a blessing in disguise," he said. "It told us we had to get back to hard work and constant practice."

Both Wright and Sir Stanley Rous, Secretary of the English Football Association, are convinced that England will avenge their Wembley defeat in Budapest. Eight million television viewers heard them say so quite boldly.

The English team manager Mr Walter Winterbottom was not quite so forthright. But he did feel that the Hungarians hit a peak of form on that memorable day which they might not be able to reproduce. This consequently improved England's chances, he said.

Although thorough England's training methods have not been disclosed, in one newspaper interview, Mr Winterbottom is reported to have said: "We don't attempt to alter any footballer's natural style. That would be stupid—and an affront to experienced and professional performers."

PLAN AHEAD
"No do we play around with blackboards and intricate systems. All we do is to look ahead into the game, think of the eventualities and try to plan ahead."

It is "planning ahead" which has influenced England to practice with the Hungarian-made footballs. In doing so, a boxer has been exploded. Many thought that the Hungarian type of football was smaller and lighter. In fact, it is essentially the same as that used in England.

This week, the players report for a second pre-tour session. While the Hungarian match has captured popular fancy here to the greatest degree, it is also appreciated that Yugoslavia will

offer formidable opposition. And with the World Cup games in Switzerland in view, it is also of importance that the B-team against Yugoslavia B and Greece B should come up to standard. Doubtless, a number of players on the B trip will shine sufficiently to command a place in some of the World Cup matches.—China Mail Special.

Motor Cycling World Champions Retain Form

Hockenheim, South-west Germany, May 9.

Fergus Anderson, British holder of the world 350 cubic centimetre title, rode a Moto Guzzi to an easy victory in the 350 c.c. class in international motor cycling races here today.

Anderson covered 164.8 kilometres (102.4 miles) in 64 minutes 0.6 seconds, averaging 169.5 k.p.h. (105.32 m.p.h.) to win by a lap from another British rider, John Storr on a Norton.

Eric Oliver, world sidecar champion, scored another win for Britain in a thrilling sidecar race in which the lead changed hands many times. Riding a Norton, Oliver covered 100.4 kilometres (62.4 miles) in 38 minutes 22.6 seconds, averaging 167.2 k.p.h. (103.77 m.p.h.).

Ken Kavanagh, Australian rider of a Moto Guzzi, won the 500 c.c. event over the same distance as the 350 race. His time was 50 minutes 53.7 seconds giving an average of 162.2 k.p.h. (113.21 m.p.h.). Kavanagh set a new lap record of 188.8 k.p.h. (117.31 m.p.h.).

Serner Haas, Germany's world champion in 125 c.c. and 250 c.c. classes, finished first in both these events today.

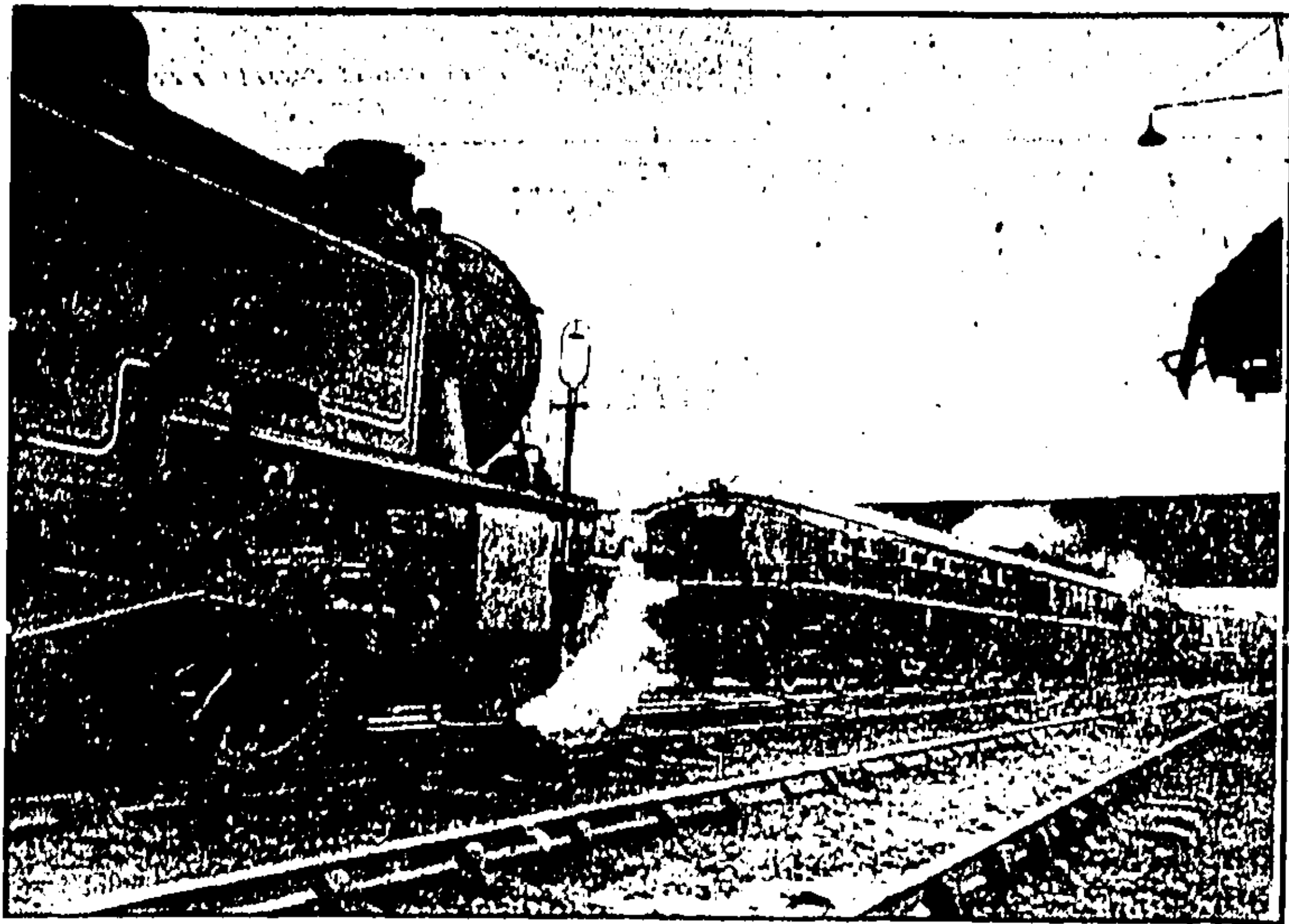
He set a lap record of 172.9 k.p.h. (107.42 m.p.h.) in the 250 c.c. race.

More than 200,000 spectators lined the course of 7.7 kilometres (about four and three quarters miles).—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS



New Lightweight Diesels For England



Diesel and steam traction compared at Marylebone Station, London, last week when the first of British Railways' new lightweight Diesel trains was demonstrated on a return run to Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire. These lightweight Diesels are to be introduced in six areas — the West Riding; West Cumberland; Lincolnshire; East Anglia; Newcastle-Middlesborough; and Edinburgh-Glasgow. The Diesel here demonstrated was built at British Railways' Derby works and has power units supplied by Leyland Motors. Total seating in two cars is 130 passengers; crew is driver and guard. Light alloy metal is extensively used in construction, and the Diesel is geared for a normal maximum service speed of 62 m.p.h.

The Military Junta Tightens Its Iron Grip On Egypt

Cairo, May 9.

Egypt's military regime is strengthening, step by step, its already firm hold on the country.

While the recent replacement of President Naguib by Lieutenant-Colonel Abdel Nasser as Prime Minister was not unexpected in Cairo, it does mark another step in the triumph of those who favour a continuation of the military regime over those who support the President in desiring an early return to democratic processes.

Although General Naguib retains the post of President, he has lost all effective power and has become a figurehead while the Revolution Command Council has further strengthened its grip on the Government.

This latest act in the "military versus return-to-democracy" struggle was preceded by a number of other moves aimed at strengthening the military regime's grip on the country.

Among these was a reshuffle of the Cabinet to include two more members of the military junta, following the resignation of several civilian Ministers.

Earlier came the "revival" of certain former political Cabinet Ministers and the abolition of the Press Syndicate Council.

The Revolution Command Council decided that members of the Wafdist, Constitutional-Liberal, and Socialist parties who held Ministerial posts between February 6, 1942 (the day Mustafa Nuh, Wafd leader, became war-time Premier at the instance of the British Government), and July 23, 1952 (the day of Egypt's military coup), are to be deprived of the right to hold public office or to exercise their political rights for a period of ten years.

They are also banned for a similar period from membership of executive councils of trade unions and other organisations. Some forty politicians are affected by this ban, including the leader of the three parties—Mustapha Nuh, Ibrahim Abdel Hady (Socialist) and Dr. Mohammed Hussein Heikal (Constitutional-Liberal).

Serious Acts

Other well-known names in the list are Foad Serag-el-Din, Wafdist Minister who was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment; Aly Zaki el Orabi, a former President of the Senate; Mohammed Salah el Din, a former Wafdist Foreign Minister; Ahmed Naguib el Hilali, a former Prime Minister; and Abdel Razzak Sanhuri, who has to relinquish his post as President of the State Council, Egypt's highest judicial body.

Major Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance, in announcing this decision said the Revolution Command Council had concluded that these three political parties "had been highly instrumental in corrupting the political life of the country and had failed to take appropriate action to resist oppression."

Ministers who belonged to these parties, Major Salah Salem said, "must, therefore, bear responsibility for the serious acts committed against the country's interests."

The ban would be long enough, he said, to allow all traces of corruption to be wiped out and the founda-

Consciences Bought

Major Salah Salem announced the dissolution of the Council of the Press Syndicate which includes both newspaper owners and working journalists, and its replacement by a special Committee "until the purge of the Press is complete."

He also said that the present Press Law would be revised. Making known these decisions, Major Salah Salem added: "The political parties flooded their newspapers and their men with money, making use of secret funds. All parties agreed on this. Every party regime put its eyes to the acts of previous regimes for fear that they would all be shown up and lose these huge funds which were used to buy

the press for a clean and honest life."

The "lesser fry" who had shared with the party leaders the responsibility of Government but "had not subjected themselves to any specific political orientation," would not be subject to the ban, except by special order of the Revolution Command Council.

These measures against former politicians are in line with the Revolution Command Council's declared policy of cleaning up Government and political life. The announcement of the decision to clear up the press, which was closely identified with the old political life, was accompanied by a number of disclosures about payments to newspapers by journalists of large sums from secret funds.

Major Salah Salem made public a list of 23 journalists who, he said, had "cashied sums from secret funds against signed documents." Chief among these were Hussein Abdel Fakh, President of the Press Syndicate and co-owner of Al Misry, formerly the Wafd mouthpiece; Mustafa el Khashashy, Secretary-General of the Press Syndicate; Edgar Gaillet, French-language newspaper proprietor; and Karim Taher, former Press Councillor to ex-King Farouk, who is now serving a life sentence.

He also gave the names of newspapers and weeklies—many of them have since ceased publication— which received sums from secret funds.

Al Assas, formerly organ of the Socialist Party, had, he said, received £48,000, while the weekly Al Sawady had received £25,250 and another weekly Rose El Youssef, owned by a woman of that name, had cashed £10,281.

The Egyptian Press is at present heavily censored, and even those newspapers which were indicted by Major Salah Salem had to publish the charges against themselves and their owners.

German Car Company's Big Growth

Stuttgart, May 10. The Daimler-Benz Company at Unterturkheim, near Stuttgart, where Gottlieb Daimler invented the first petrol engine 71 years ago, has produced its 250,000th motor vehicle since the war.

Starting again almost from scratch in 1946, when only 214 Mercedes-Benz cars were made, the Company with its four subsidiaries has fought its way forward to become once more one of the world's leading car producers.

In 1953, it manufactured 34,975 cars and 10,685 lorries, buses and tractors.

Mercedes is now moving into the export market in a big way. The Company either owns or has arrangements with assembly plants in Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Brazil and Argentina. The last two have been erected since the war.

Mercedes exports about one-third of its products to all parts of the world.

Its specialities "is a diesel-driven car with which it has achieved widespread success."

Last year, Argentina ordered 3,500 of these cars for taxis and the order is still being carried out.—China Mail Special.

Why Sterling's Position Is So Strong

From Our Own Correspondent

London, May 9.

The British Treasury's point-blank denial that it intends to ask the International Monetary Fund to allow the Sterling-dollar exchange rate to fluctuate within wider limits has removed one of the causes of the recent strong demand for pounds in the foreign exchange markets.

But the fact that the Sterling-dollar quotation is still pressed tight against its upper limit—and is prevented from bursting through it only because the British authorities stand ready to buy unlimited dollars at the top rate of \$2.82—shows that Sterling does not owe its present strength to such speculative factors.

The recent steady flow of foreign funds into London may have been swollen by "hot money" seeking a quick profit but the movement into Sterling was well under way before rumours of an appreciation in the exchange rate became a factor in the market and it has gone on after rumours have been killed.

This was confirmed by a Treasury spokesman's statement that very little of last month's exceptionally large gold and dollar surplus could be attributed to speculative movements. There was reason to believe, he added, that the bulk of the surplus resulted from ordinary commercial and financial transactions.

There are in fact at least three reasons why foreign operators should wish to increase their holdings of Sterling at the present time. With the British Government's decision to extend the transferable account system over virtually the whole of the non-dollar world and to re-open the London gold market, Sterling automatically became available for uses to which it could not previously be put.

For example, countries which were not included in the old transferable account area could not use Sterling to pay for imports from "third countries" without special permission from the Bank of England. Now Sterling may be transferred freely between practically every non-dollar country in the world. As a result, many international transactions on capital as well as current accounts are being settled in pounds for the first time since the end of the war and this means foreign businessmen must hold far larger reserves of Sterling than they have needed hitherto.

GREATER FREEDOM

Another reason why Sterling is in such strong demand is the fact that pounds bought with dollars may now be used to buy gold in London.

The movement into Sterling that has resulted from this greater freedom that foreigners now enjoy in the use of their pounds is not likely to be reversed at a later date although of course once adequate reserves are built up the movement may proceed at a less spectacular rate.

But there is a speculative motive behind that part of the inflow of foreign funds which reflects the difference between short-term interest rates in London and those obtaining in other financial centres particularly New York.

This movement, though, is self-correcting for the weight of the funds seeking short-term investment must sooner or later bring interest rates in London down to the point where it is no longer worth while moving money from other centres. Indeed to some extent this has already happened.

The downward trend of interest rates would of course be greatly accelerated if the authorities decided to reduce the bank rate and it is towards this possibility that the City of London has now turned its attention.

TWO REASONS

Broadly speaking there are two reasons why a reduction in the Bank rate at present 3½ per cent is considered possible in the near future.

Firstly the authorities may take the view that as interest

rates are falling anyway there is little to be gained by withholding official recognition of the fact.

Secondly if the inflow of "hot money" appears to be assuming dangerous proportions they may take appropriate measures to remove the cause of it.

But the bank rate is not just a convenient means of regulating interest rates in the money market. It is also the powerful instrument for controlling demand for credit throughout the economy. This is an important consideration in the present situation for the British economy is now so finely balanced that any sudden jolt, such as a premature cut in the bank rate, might have very dangerous consequences indeed.

Strike In Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 9.

Bus and street car drivers struck for higher wages today at Pittsburgh, which has more than 2,000,000 inhabitants, and is the centre of the American steel industry. The strikers, who got \$1.92 an hour, want 30 cents more per hour.—France-Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$171,996.53. Noon quotations and the morning's dealings:—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS HK Bank 1650 10 at 175

East Asia 170 10 at 175

Union X 845 800 5 at 850

Leopold 43 10 at 850

Underwriters 120 10 at 850

DOCKS, ETC. 70 250 at 12.20

Provident (O) 170 10 at 12.20

Shal Dock 170 10 at 12.20

Wheeler 170 10 at 12.20

LAND, ETC. 70 250 at 12.20

HK Hotel 800 300 at 58½

HK Land 50 100 at 58½

Shal Land 170 200 at 10

Hamphrey 1750 200 at 10

Realty 210 2000 at 3.05

UTILITIES 130 100 at 15.40

C Light (O) 1020 1000 at 15.40

C Light (N) 1230 1200 at 15.40

Electric 30 30½ at 30½

INDUSTRIALS 17 500 at 30½

STORES, ETC. 2410 1000 at 3.00

Dairy 140 140 at 3.00

MICELLANEOUS 140 140 at 3.00

Allied Invest 353 352½ at 3.00

11000 at 3.00

Unemployment Falls In US

Washington, May 9.

Unemployment in the US dropped in April for the first time since last October, the Government reported today.

The Commerce and Labour Departments announced there were 3,465,000 jobless during the week ended April 10, compared with 3,725,000 one month earlier—a drop of 260,000.

The joint report said employment during the April survey week was about 500,000 higher than in March. It listed the total number of persons with jobs at 60,598,000. This was the third straight month in which the employment total rose.

Employment increased in farming, trade, construction work and other activities which usually rise in the spring, but it continued to decline in manufacturing industries.

This April's unemployment decrease follows the pattern of declines in each April of the last 14 years.

Employment has increased in April 12 of the last 14 years—all but 1951 and last year.

Employment in manufacturing industries dropped by about 250,000 between March and April, to a new total of 15,905,000 according to today's report. There was a drop of 100,000 in the number of workers in non-durable goods industries, described as a "primary seasonal" decline.—United Press.

Canadian Farm Output Lower

Ottawa, May 9.

Canadian agricultural production in 1953 was six per cent less in volume than in the peak year of 1952, the Bureau of Statistics said today.

The Bureau said its index of physical volume was down from 105.2 to 100.0. The level was still the third highest on record. Reduced production of grain and livestock was mainly responsible for the drop.

There were also declines in the output of sugar beets, fruits, tobacco, vegetables and maple products, but increased production of potatoes, dairy products, poultry and eggs.

The Bureau said that on a provincial basis, declines occurred only in the prairie provinces where wheat and barley output was slow.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:—
US dollar (per 100) 25.10
Sterling (per 100) 25.10
Indonesian rupiah (per 100) 25.10
Singapore (dollar) 1.75
Indo-China piastre (per 100) 6.85

London Market Surges Ahead Steadily

From Our Correspondent

London, May 9.

The London stock markets did not lack a reason to feel cheerful last week.

The rise in gold and dollar reserves announced early in the week was the largest for three years and this news coupled with the fact that the market is once again looking for a cut in the bank rate led to a strong demand for gilt-edged securities.

Prices rose spectacularly. On Monday alone old Consols and Duttons put on 2½ each and rose of up to 12/6 were recorded in dated stocks. Even Thursday's announcement of "no change" in the bank rate could not halt the rising trend and prices continued to advance though somewhat more slowly until just before the end of the week when some profit-taking caused fractional losses.

By Thursday's close the Financial Times Government Securities Index had reached 103.14—its highest this year—compared with 102 a week earlier.

One effect of the rise in gilt-edged prices was to bring forward the postponed Birmingham Corporation Loan. This issue of £6 million of 3½ per cent stock 1970-72 at a price of 208½ was well received and a small premium is expected at the commencement of dealings on Monday.

Gilt-edged made the pace in the early part of the week but later, the industrial market found good reasons of its own to advance. On Thursday the Financial Times Index was within a few decimal points of its all-time high—reached on April 23.

The immediate cause of this renewed activity in the industrial market was a crop of highly satisfactory statements by some of the biggest names in the company world.

Though their immediate impact was on the oil market, announcements of higher profits and increased dividends by the Anglo-Iranian Oil company and Burmah Oil helped sentiment in the industrial market.

These companies have increased their dividends from 35 to 42½ per cent and from 15 per cent to 17½ per cent respectively. But investors were not equally pleased with both Anglo-Iranian shares rose 6/3 to £11-7-6 before slipping back to £11-6-3. Burmahs on the other hand fell 10½d to 60/6 on the announcement due to disappointment among investors who had hoped for a 20 per cent dividend.

Another company to report higher profits and a dividend was Dunlop Rubber. Group trade profits rose from £13 million to almost £15½ million and the dividend on capital as raised by a 50 per cent scrip issue earlier this year represents an effective increase of 2½ per cent. The shares closed 1/8 higher on the week at 24½.

A less satisfactory result was that announced by Guest Keen and Nettletons, the engineering holding company. The group trading profit was down £2 million to £7.4 million and although the dividend was maintained at 18 per cent the shares closed 1/3 lower on the week at 55/2.

Cotton futures staged a smart rally in late dealings on Friday to climax an otherwise slow and uneventful week.

The May contract lagged because of persistent liquidation as traders prepared for expiration of the contract. The May contract ended the period 25 to 70 cents a bale higher than the preceding week.

Open contracts in the spot month had been whittled down to around 93,000 bales.

New crop months had difficulty holding rallies in the early part of the week, partly because of the increasingly favourable tone of crop advice. Private reports from eastern and central belt sections noted "excellent progress" with the crop considered to be two weeks earlier than usual.

Uncertainties over the outcome of the Congressional debate on farm price support legislation, whether flexible or rigid supports would apply next year kept traders in a cautious frame of mind.

RAW COTTON EXPORTS

New York, May 9. Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in sales by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1953-54 season to May 4 were as follows:—

Bahia 12,000
Canton 12,000
Cebu 12,000
Colon 12,000
Hankow 12,000
London 12,000
Lyons 12,000
Manila 12,000
Medan 12,000
Rangoon 12,000
Sourabaya 12,000
Tientsin 12,000
Yokohama 12,000

Total for season 1,200,000
Total same period last year 1,200,000
Excluded India.—United Press.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, May 9. The New York stock market surged ahead steadily last week.

The rise in gold and dollar reserves announced early in the week was the largest for three years and this news coupled with the fact that the market is once again looking for a cut in the bank rate led to a strong demand for gilt-edged securities.

Prices rose spectacularly. On Monday alone old Consols and Duttons put on 2½ each and rose of up to 12/6 were recorded in dated stocks. Even Thursday's announcement of "no change" in the bank rate could not halt the rising trend and prices continued to advance though somewhat more slowly until just before the end of the week when some profit-taking caused fractional losses.

By Thursday's close the Financial Times Government Securities Index had reached 103.14—its highest this year—compared with 102 a week earlier.

One effect of the rise in gilt-edged prices was to bring forward the postponed Birmingham Corporation Loan. This issue of £6 million of 3½ per cent stock 1970-72 at a price of 208½ was well received and a small premium is expected at the commencement of dealings on Monday.

Gilt-edged made the pace in the early part of the week but later, the industrial market found good reasons of its own to advance. On Thursday the Financial Times Index was within a few decimal points of its all-time high—reached on April 23.

The immediate cause of this renewed activity in the industrial market was a crop of highly satisfactory statements by some of the biggest names in the company world.

